

LABOR CLAIM

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Settlement in Sight

Wednesday morning's newspapers contained a statement from T. G. Plant, chairman of the Coast Shipping Committee to the effect that Harry Bridges, maritime strike leader, had brought into the strike settlement situation a new obstacle by declaring no agreement was possible that did not include the East Coast maritime strikers. In answer to this Bridges in a letter to the press said in part:

"The I. L. A. and myself, as district president, are sincere in striving for a quick and peaceful settlement of the present strike. We are further sincere in wanting the settlement to be permanent. Our opinions, however, are to the effect that those intercoastal ships trading regularly to Pacific Coast ports, if excluded from present agreements, will be the cause of further friction after a settlement is arrived at. This is all that has been given consideration. No program or demand has been made by the I. L. A. to prolong the West Coast strike until the full demands of the East Coast seamen are met.

"The employers' statement has no basis of fact, beyond further confusing the issue."

Satisfactory progress of negotiations between two of the striking maritime unions—the seamen and the firemen—and the shipowners was announced early in the week, giving hope of an eventual settlement of the whole controversy.

These two unions, said to comprise about one-third of the men involved in the strike, are reported to have arrived at tentative agreements with offshore and Alaskan shipping interests, subject to ratification by the members of the unions.

Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady, who has offered to forego a proposed trip East to be with his family at Christmas if there is hope for successful negotiations, was still optimistic at last reports, and it was stated that the shipowners were anxious to speed up meetings looking toward tentative agreements with the entire unlicensed group.

One of the obstacles to successful parleys is the refusal of the shipowners to accept the proposals of the Masters, Mates and Pilots on the question of preferential hiring. McGrady is making efforts to bring the two disputants to agreement on this question, which appears to be of especial significance in the negotiations.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association was expected to resume negotiations with the employers at once, with a possibility of agreement.

Tentative Agreement With Seamen

The terms of the tentative agreement reached between Harry Lundberg, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and offshore and Alaska ship operators, represented by Thomas G. Plant and T. B. Wilson, were announced Monday. Twenty-six companies were listed as signatories to the agreement, including the so-called "big three"—Matson, Dollar and American-Hawaiian.

The agreement, subject to ratification by the membership of the union, gives seamen on offshore ships a \$10 per month basic wage increase, to \$72.50, with other classifications proportionately,

and an increase in overtime from 60 to 70 cents an hour, payable in cash.

In the Alaska trade similar increases are granted, with \$82.50 as a base for seamen, and overtime at 80 cents an hour.

The higher Alaskan rates are because seamen on those ships also handle cargo.

Preferential Employment

Other important provisions of the agreement are recognition of the union for collective bargaining purposes and preference of employment, with the understanding that the union furnish "capable, competent and satisfactory" employees, and with the further understanding that the union does not claim jurisdiction over cadets on mail contract vessels.

Employers may reject "unsuitable and unsatisfactory" men and the union will furnish a replacement promptly, whereupon the person rejected is entitled to a hearing, with right of appeal to the port committee.

Employers will not discriminate because of union activities, and the union will not discriminate against employees "who have been continuously in the sea service of any employer since May 9, 1934."

One employee on each vessel, designated by the union, is to act as union delegate, and his duties include that of enforcing observance of the agreement, with violations a matter for adjudication by the port committee.

Settlement of Disputes

Port committees are to consist of one representative each of union and employer at Seattle, Portland and San Pedro, with a general committee of three members from each side at San Francisco.

The outside port committees can settle issues except those involving "basic interpretations" of the agreement, which must be approved by the San Francisco committee.

In the event the latter deadlocks, the case is to be referred to a board of four members to be selected equally by either side but having no direct connection with either. If three of them can not agree the senior circuit or district federal judge is to be added to the board to break the stalemate.

Employers may ask for the continuous employment of satisfactory employees on the same vessel, the request to be granted if the men are in good standing with their union.

There are to be "no strikes, lockouts or stoppages of work during the period of this agreement for any cause." The agreement is effective until September 30, 1937, and renewable year to year thereafter, with thirty days' written notice required to amend.

CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT

Employment in manufacturing industries in California in November, 1936, as compared with the same month a year ago, was increased by 7.6 per cent. The amount of payroll was increased by 17.5 per cent and average weekly earnings advanced 9.2 per cent. The average weekly earnings in November were \$27.86. These figures, which are based upon reports received from representative manufacturing establishments throughout the state, are included in the regular monthly "California Labor Market Bulletin," which was released this week by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner.

Steel Union Victory

By HENRY FLEISHER (U.N.S.)

In a sizzling display of its new-found strength, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers won a sweeping three-day strike victory at the two Duluth, Minn., plants of the Coolerator Company, manufacturers of refrigerators.

Three days after more than 500 employees had walked out the company's management did an about-face and granted wage increases averaging 22½ per cent, the forty-four week, overtime pay, seniority rights, and reinstatement of ten union members, including four officials of Amalgamated Lodge 1096.

The strike settlement ended a whirlwind organization drive by William Hartman and Joe Van Nordstrand of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Unionization of the plant was started November 22. An Amalgamated charter was granted the men November 29, and less than a week later the lodge had won its signed agreement.

"Sit-Down" Wins at St. Louis

Another victory for the C. I. O. steel workers' union was reported from East St. Louis, Ill., where thirty-five workers, all union members, ended a one-week "sit-down" strike at the Jacob Greenspons & Son Pipe Corporation plant with an agreement which recognized the union as collective bargaining agent of the men.

In addition the company agreed to slash working hours from sixty to forty-eight a week, to lift pay five cents an hour and to grant other demands of the strikers.

Also indicative of the rapid progress being made by the S. W. O. C. in the Midwest area was the announcement from the office of Van A. Bittner, regional director of the drive, that in a one-week period ten union charters had been granted in his district. The number was the largest for a seven-day period since the beginning of the union campaign.

Hundreds Sign Up at Gary

Gary, Ind., once a stronghold of the open-shop United States Steel Corporation, had a chance to see for itself the headway the union is making. More than 3000 steel workers packed into a local hall to hear Director Bittner, and several hundred others had to be turned away. Before the crowd left the hall more than 400 union application cards had been handed in to S. W. O. C. organizers present.

Bittner pointed out that before the presidential election the S. W. O. C. had been doing preliminary spadework, but added that "now the drive is on in earnest and soon it will be completed.

"This flocking of steel workers into the union is an illustration of the fact," he continued, "that the troops brought into Gary in 1919 to drive the employees back to the mills did not drive out the steel workers' desire to have a genuine organization.

"The steel company union is no protection for the workers. It is like a sandwich without meat."

AUTO PARTS WORKERS WIN

A twelve-day strike of 650 employees of the Kawneer Manufacturing Company of Niles, Mich., maker of automobile parts, ended when company officials agreed to union demands for seniority rights, shorter working hours and prevention of layoffs.

Eight Hours for Seamen

A. F. of L. News Service

New rules bringing the benefits of shorter hours to seamen have been issued from Washington by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

Acting under authority conferred by provisions of amendments to the seamen's act enacted by the last session of Congress, the bureau fixed an eight-hour day for licensed officers, sailors, coal passers, firemen, oilers and water tenders, effective December 25.

The bureau pointed out that the regulations do not apply to vessels of less than 100 gross tons, or to ships operating in inland waters other than the Great Lakes. Fishing or whaling vessels, tugs, yachts, salvage vessels and barges are also excluded.

The new regulations will be enforced by customs authorities and marine inspection and field men.

Marine Unions Win Victory

Maritime News Service

The first round in the fight against the "continuous discharge books" of the Copeland Safety at Sea Act was won by the maritime unions last week with announcement by the Department of Commerce that enforcement of that section has been postponed ninety days.

The measure, which was to have become law December 26, required all seamen to carry a book in which their entire service was to be recorded.

Such a system opened the door to blacklisting and other violations of the maritime unions' rights, unions contended.

Announcement of the postponement was made by Secretary of Labor Perkins upon behalf of Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, whose department is charged with responsibility of enforcement.

Secretary Perkins told of the postponement in telephone calls to Harry Lundeborg, secretary of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast district president of I. L. A.

Approximately 40,000 seamen on this coast and more than 20,000 on the East and Gulf coasts have

signed pledge cards refusing to carry the discharge books.

Repudiate "Discharge Books"

Maritime unions had planned a visit to President Roosevelt to seek his aid in having the provision held in abeyance.

A drive to have that section amended in the coming session of Congress will be undertaken by maritime and other unions.

Should the "discharge books" be put into effect with the provision that records of the men be kept by the Department of Commerce officials in the various ports, wide-spread blacklisting and union-breaking results would follow, unions charge.

"Certificates of service or efficiency" is another feature of the law strongly objected to by the unions. It would require the men to give their fingerprints and photographs, which could be used against them in any union-breaking drive.

MRS. MUNRO GIVEN PROBATION

Anna J. Brown (Mrs. Bruce Munro), sentenced to a year in the county jail for embezzlement of funds of the Laundry Workers' Union, was ordered released on five years' probation last week by Superior Judge Steiger. The order was based on a physician's allegation that her life was being endangered by imprisonment. The husband of Mrs. Munro, Bruce Munro, former Alameda city councilman, who is at the San Leandro prison farm, serving a term for graft, is to be released on Christmas Day.

To Amend Copeland Act

A "Committee to Amend the Copeland Bill," representing several of the maritime unions, is circulating petitions addressed to the President of the United States, and worded as follows:

"The bill passed by the last Congress, H. R. 8597, which established the 'continuous discharge book,' eventually will take away the rights of American seamen to ship through hiring halls of their own choosing.

"For the past two years seamen and longshoremen have had shipping and hiring directly from the halls of their own choosing. They regard this right as necessary for the maintenance of their organizations and for the protection of existing working conditions and pay standards.

"Therefore the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (Emergency Committee), Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association, the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific and the American Radio Telegraphists' Association have resolved not to accept the 'continuous discharge book,' and we, the undersigned, pledge to support them in this action and do petition the President to use his office to prevent the enforcement of the sections of H. R. 8597 which provide for the 'continuous discharge book.'"

Honored by Union

In recognition of their services to the cause of accident prevention, particularly with reference to construction work on the Golden Gate bridge, Timothy A. Reardon and Frank C. MacDonald were the recipients of unique honors at the hands of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers on Monday of last week.

Reardon is director of the State Department of Industrial Relations and also a member of the Industrial Accident Commission, of which MacDonald also is a member.

Standing on the bridge deck, 250 feet above the swirling waters of the Golden Gate Strait, and surrounded by several iron workers, each of whom had fallen a distance of forty-five feet into the net, and had escaped unhurt and had immediately climbed up out of the net and resumed his work on the bridge, Thomas L. Chambers, vice-president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, presented Reardon and MacDonald each with an honorary membership card of the international. The card read:

"Honorary Membership Card—Awarded to (Timothy A. Reardon) (Frank C. MacDonald) for patriotic and humane public service responsible for saving the lives of ten workmen during the erection of the structural steel of the Golden Gate Bridge."

Reardon and MacDonald were largely responsible for the installation of the safety net spread under the Golden Gate bridge which saved the lives of ten men who otherwise would have fallen to their deaths. The San Francisco Labor Council and other labor bodies were among the organizations which urged the adoption of the safety device.

Later at St. Luke's Hospital the party, including six workers who had fallen into the net and escaped injury, assembled in the ward where four iron workers who had been injured before falling into the net were recovering from their injuries, and a news reel picture was made.

Sugar Refinery Workers Vote

On Offer Made by Employers

An agreement providing for a flat wage increase of 50 cents a day for all classifications of workers and two weeks' vacation with pay was being voted on by the Sugar Refinery Workers' Union of Crockett this week. More than sixteen hundred workers are affected.

The Crockett plant of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refinery has been closed down since October 15 because of a shortage of raw material, except for emergency employees. The workers' agreement expired November 30, and members have been working under a memorandum agreement since, if employed. Warehousemen are also negotiating a new agreement.



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Unionism and Politics

The American Federation of Labor decided at its 1936 convention in Tampa to continue its long-established policy of non-partisanship in the matter of politics.

This action resulted after consideration of ten different resolutions submitted to the convention, all relating to the organizing of a Labor party, or a Farmer-Labor party, with the authority and support of the American Federation of Labor.

Aside from citations contained in the various resolutions submitted, a number of delegates offered arguments from the floor in favor of A. F. of L. sponsorship of an independent political party.

Arguments for Labor Party

Delegate Rose of United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers contended that the traditional non-partisanship of the A. F. of L. "keeps labor hopelessly divided and results in reducing labor's role and importance in the affairs of our country." The same speaker pointed out that "in the last election we found all selfish and reactionary and anti-labor interests on one side, as against the candidate who was the champion of humanitarianism's progress and a great friend of the laboring people of our country on the other." The speaker cited the recent organization of the "American Labor Party" in New York State, of which he is state secretary.

Delegate Olkives of the Kenosha, Wis., Central Labor Union, expressed approval of the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. in the past, but contended that "it is no longer going to answer its purpose in the coming future." He pointed out that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has for years been successful in bringing together the liberal forces of the state.

Delegate Costello of the Specialty Brass Employees agreed with the previous speakers favoring establishment under the A. F. of L. sponsorship of a Labor party or a Farmer-Labor party, commended officers of the A. F. of L. and international and other unions for their "prominent part in electing the President in the last election, but when the year 1940 comes along we may not have a man the American Federation of Labor can go out and campaign for."

Frey Gives Opposition Views

Secretary Frey of the resolutions committee presented a lengthy summary of reasons which prompted the committee to recommend non-concurrence in any of the ten resolutions submitted on the subject of independent political action by the Federation.

He stated that this question had been discussed by A. F. of L. conventions many times in the past, with results that are well known. He referred to the old National Labor Union, which was organized shortly after the civil war and later launched a political movement on a national scale, the disastrous results of which seemingly took the life and vigor out of the first national labor organization in this country.

Secretary Frey also cited the ill-fated political experiences of the Knights of Labor and emphasized the vast differences of political action in European and other countries as compared with the United States.

Continuing his vigorous defense of the non-concurrence recommendation of the resolutions committee, which was finally adopted by the convention, Secretary Frey stated:

Labor Leaders as Politicians

"I know something about political activities, not only in our own country, but in others. I know something about the methods that men are compelled to adopt when they are candidates for public office.

"Let us think for a moment of the condition we would have in our American trade union movement if we were to launch a labor party and make it a part of our Federation policies.

"Who would be the candidates that would be

selected in most instances for public office? It would be, I believe, the men in our movement who have indicated by their character and the position they may take in our movement that they can be relied upon, men who have established a reputation that merits the confidence of those who elected them to office.

"Do we want a condition where our most responsible officers, in addition to their trade union duties, also go on the public forum trying to win votes so that they may be elected?

"I have watched these politicians in our movement. I followed their methods, and, regardless of how they talk of their trade union loyalty, my experience has been that when they enter the political arena they begin by talking as politicians, and very soon thinking like politicians, to the desertion of every trade union activity they pledged themselves to become a part of."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who have died since last reports were as follows: Harry S. Kluver, member of Teamsters' Union No. 85; Denis Cadi-gan, Municipal Carmen, Division 518; Edward F. Erickson, Carpet Layers' Union No. 1; T. J. Murphy, Motion Picture Operators' Union (honorary member); George P. Vance, Typographical Union No. 21, and Pierre Flaherty, Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305; Henry R. Daly, Boilermakers' Union No. 6.

Technicians Form Unions

Substantial progress in unionizing technical men was reported by Robert M. Sentman, national president of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, on his return to Pittsburgh from a trip through auto, chemical and steel centers, says the Union News Service.

The Federation recently voted to merge with the A. F. of L. technicians' union.

Sentman reported a good response from the unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization whose co-operation is being sought in organizing technicians. In both Cleveland and Detroit, he said, the Auto Councils of the United Automobile Workers have gone on record to aid the Federation's efforts.

Patrick T. Fagan, C. I. O. leader and president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, addressed a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Federation. He urged technical men to organize into unions if they expect to regain their former standard of living, to win higher wages, better hours and working conditions.

Sentman reported indorsement of the Federation's efforts by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

KNOWS ITS BUSINESS

A junk shop near a railroad crossing in Denver carries a sign with this hint to motorists: "Go ahead; take a chance. We'll buy the car."—Ex.

Shoe Workers to Unite

Unity of all shoe workers in a single union for their industry was the goal set by representatives of three separate shoe unions, with a combined membership of some 40,000, who met with Director John Brophy of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Washington recently.

The unions represented were the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, the Shoe Workers' Protective Association, and the United Shoe and Leather Workers.

Brophy agreed to send a C. I. O. representative to work with the shoe unions to the end that they may combine their forces for a united drive to organize more than 200,000 unorganized workers in the industry.

The union representatives reported a general eagerness among the workers for a forward movement, with widespread support in evidence for the aggressive organizing program advocated by the C. I. O.

Participating in the conference on behalf of their respective unions were Daniel K. Collins, general secretary-treasurer of the Shoe and Allied Craftsmen; John D. Nolan, president, and P. E. Turner, organizer, of the Shoe Workers' Protective, and William P. Mahan, president, James J. Mitchell, secretary, and Ernest Henry, business agent, of the United Shoe and Leather Workers.

A NEW DEFINITION

Bobby—What's an expert, daddy? Daddy—He's a fellow who gets a big salary for telling other people how to do things he can't do himself.—Ex.

San Francisco Typographical Union

*Extends Greetings of the
Holiday Season*

The Union also expresses its appreciation to the members of organized labor and the general public for patronage given to those firms which employ our members, and likewise for both the courtesy and practical aid shown when demand has been made for the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on products of the industry.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1936

"A Merry Christmas!"

I heard the bells on Christmas Day

Their old, familiar carols play,

And wild and sweet

The words repeat

Of peace on earth, good will to men!

—Longfellow.

Christmas is here! Throughout Christendom the benign effects of the birth of the Prince of Peace are felt as His natal day is celebrated with religious festivals, family reunions and many other reminders that "peace on earth" is a possibility if only we approach it in the right spirit.

Armed forces facing one another on the battlefield have been known to lay down their weapons and fraternize under the influence of the Christmas spirit. Friends and even relatives, long estranged, readily forget real or imaginary grievances and resume friendships under the spell of the season which brings good cheer to a world racked with wars and rumors of wars. For at this season it is a hardened spirit that can harbor hate and resentment.

It is a good time for individuals and nations to search their souls and cast out those blemishes which tend to encourage discord, bitterness and hate. "A little child shall lead them."

Fittingly Christmas has become the festival of children. It is the tribute to the gentle Nazarene who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." He who has not done his part toward making some child happy on this day has missed one of the greatest of satisfactions. Children cherish the memories of Christmas Day with real pleasure in after life, and join in perpetuating customs rich in tradition for coming generations.

Let all forget for once the worries and troubles of this sordid world and join in making this joyous season memorable.

The Labor Clarion extends to its readers wishes for "A Merry Christmas."

California Labor Has a Tax Policy

When the California State Federation of Labor, at its thirty-fourth annual convention, held at Monterey in 1933, adopted a resolution favoring the proposition to remove all taxation from improvements and tangible personal products, the results of labor and industry, declared itself opposed to sales taxes, proposing to substitute for such taxes additional levies on the value of privileges granted by the state; and when at all subsequent and consecutive conventions, including the 1936 convention at Sacramento, it has reaffirmed this policy, it can be said that organized labor's tax policy is clearly and definitely established.

In plain words, its tax policy is this. So long as there is a dollar's worth of income due to special privileges granted by the state, such wealth being produced by labor and business and not by privi-

lege holders as such, this kind of income shall be first levied upon by government for public use. And until this fund is exhausted to a practical extent there shall be no tax levies in the State of California on the products of labor and business nor tax interference with the labor and business effort required to effect the exchange of products among the producers and consumers of the state.

The most highly prized and the privilege that exhausts and exploits labor and business most is the privilege of holding title to special business and industrial, as well as natural resource site locations. On every side huge fortunes are collected yearly by such title holders, not as workers or producers, but merely as privileged title holders.

It is but simple justice and conformance to American ideals, constitutional ideals if you please, that so long as such special incomes, enjoyed only because of the action of the government of all the people, are available for public use, the creative efforts of the people which make for employment should not be abused by destructive taxes.

The California State Federation of Labor has the most progressive and scientific tax policy in the world today. *

A Few Items of Foreign News

Nazi German troops, fighting in the Spanish rebel army and known to Spanish loyalists as "white Moors," are reported to have increased in numbers from 6000 to 10,000 in the last two weeks.

Tri-motored Junker planes, of Nazi German manufacture, killed 100 civilians in a recent Madrid air raid.

Six thousand Fascist Italian troops are reported to be in Franco's rebel army.

The latest dispatches say that Franco has arranged for a secret meeting in Paris with Nazi and Fascist officials to draft plans for further Nazi and Fascist help to the Spanish insurgents. One account says that Hitler will be asked to send 20,000 "volunteers" to Spain, via Portugal.

These efforts are being made to help a rebellion against a Spanish government installed by an overwhelming vote of the Spanish people. And all the time Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy are pretending to neutrality.

It is about time for the liberal world to realize that no Fascist or Nazi dictatorship can be trusted in any form or manner. Not one has any vestige of what democratic folk call honor. All claim to rule by a right indistinguishable in practice from the divine right claimed by the kaiser; and all of them are willing to resort to all crimes, from forgery to wholesale murder, to maintain their prestige and keep their unlawfully seized power.

If the Spanish war overflows and becomes a world war Hitler and Mussolini and their co-workers in devilment will be responsible.

Talking Back to Dictators

If you want peace, be ready to fight for it.

The non-fascist powers of Europe seem to be acting on this maxim. And they are serving notice that if Hitler and Mussolini start something, they will find other folks ready.

Litvinoff and Kherpin tell the world in general, but Hitler in particular, that Russia has 7000 military airplanes. Premier Blum tells the world and both Hitler and Mussolini that France has the strongest military establishment outside of Russia. Britain has sent her Mediterranean squadron to Barcelona, the port of the Spanish loyalists which the fascist rebel, Franco, pretended he would blockade.

It is the first time that the non-fascist powers have talked back to the braggart dictators; and it may have a wholesome effect. Especially if, without rousing too much national sentiment, the memory can be revived of what Mussolini and Hitler did to Italian and German labor unions with clubs and prisons and confiscation of union treasuries.

Labor Spikes an Order

Union workers of New York City have spiked a \$126,795 order from the city to Remington-Rand, Inc., for office machinery. The Central Trades and Labor Union protested to the mayor against such an order going to a firm that refuses to treat with its employees according to the National Labor Relations Act. Several unions filed separate protests. Mayor La Guardia vetoed the appropriating ordinance in the following words:

"After conferring with the controller I find that an effort will be made to carry on with the old equipment now in use, as indicated in his letter of December 16. The ordinance is therefore vetoed at this time without prejudice, and application may again be made when conditions become normal."

By "normal" conditions the mayor meant a settlement of the labor dispute at the Remington-Rand plants according to law.

It is a good, wholesome lesson—and never think that it is not felt. The company may boast of its plentiful orders from other sources and say it doesn't care. But it does care. On this side of the ocean this is a rather new weapon for labor to use; and every addition to labor's armament worries the "economic royalists" who do not want to bargain or negotiate, only to give orders.

Wanted—A Law to Start Housing

Banks in New York City are boarding up tenement properties rather than comply with the fire retarding and sanitary provisions of the Multiple Dwelling Law. Mrs. Anna L. Goldstein, a neighborhood worker of Madison House, tells how this is affecting the people who cannot afford better quarters.

"Fifty-five houses have been boarded up recently by the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Drydock Savings Institution, and the Bowery Savings Bank. The number of houses that take tenants in this rent scale, say \$12 to \$22, is very limited, and the tenants have few places to turn."

She says further that owners who do comply with the law are raising their rents.

If any country ever needed a housing program, put through on a national scale with the smallest possible loss of time, that country is the United States of America. Our slums scandalize European visitors. The passing of the depression has stopped some of the disgraceful crowding that marked the poorer quarters of our cities a few years ago; but the central evil of lack of decent, low-cost housing remains.

We shall never get low-cost housing for the multitude until we adopt either a modified Henry George plan of land tax or the essentials of the British slum clearance law. When an area is declared a slum, all "improvements" on it lose value, except for salvage. The government wrecks the area. If the salvage more than pays the cost of wrecking the government sends the landlord a check for the difference. If the salvage fails to pay the cost of wrecking the landlord sends the government a check for the difference. Then the land is valued at its worth for low-cost housing—no realtors with grand schemes need apply—and the dwellings are built.

We have every requisite of decent housing in greater abundance than England has them, except one; and that is a law to end the autocracy of the landlord. It is high time to begin thinking about that.

TURN DOWN COMPANY UNION

At an election held under the direction of the National Labor Relations Board, employees of the General Electric plant at Schenectady, N. Y., rejected the company union and voted in favor of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America as their representative in collective bargaining. The vote was U. E. R. W. A., 5111; Workers' Council of the General Electric, 4033.

Denmark's Co-operatives

(I. L. N. S.)

Denmark is a country which, all students agree, has gone farther in getting an equitable distribution of national income and a universal distribution of education than any other. The percentage of adult illiteracy in Denmark is 0.001 per cent—which simply means that only those born with incurable mental defects fail to learn to read. The Danish crime record is one of the lowest in the world; million-dollar incomes are unknown in the little country, and pauperism in the sense that England had it for centuries is unknown in Denmark.

Every American interested in public affairs wants or should want to read how Denmark does it; and now he has the chance. "Democracy in Denmark" is a book in two parts, for which America can thank two women. Miss Josephine Goldmark wrote Part 1, "Democracy in Action," which is at once an account of Danish co-operatives and a social history of the last seventy years of the country. Mrs. Alice Goldmark Brandeis, wife of the justice of the Supreme Court and a sister of Miss Josephine, has "rendered into English" a scholarly German work on the "Folk High School" in Denmark. The book, of nearly 400 pages, well printed and nicely bound, sells for 25 cents.

* * *

Of the total area of Denmark, 76 per cent is used for agriculture. About 95 per cent of the farms are worked by their owners. There are 206,000 farms; more than half of them less than twenty-five acres, and 20 per cent of them under eight acres. Denmark exports more agricultural products in proportion to population than any other country in the world. In 1931 Danish bacon exports were 40 per cent greater than those of all other countries. Collectively, she is the world's greatest dairy; yet 90 per cent of the herds have less than fifteen cows.

"The Danish system," says Miss Goldmark, "has won its world eminence by its remarkable combination of two factors—the small farm unit, essential for its intensive animal industry; and the large scale co-operative farm associations responsible for the maintenance of uniformly high quality of production and also for marketing and finance."

* * *

Denmark has a network of co-operative agencies unmatched in the world. Nine out of ten Danish farms are members of dairy co-operatives, and Denmark leads the world in cattle breeding—there is a special co-operative for this. Co-operatives process and market the vast bulk of bacon, handle eggs, pack poultry, buy fertilizer, run enough cement factories to keep cement cheaper in Denmark than anywhere else in the world; and this is just a starter at the list of Danish co-operatives.

They are the essence of industrial democracy. Each member of a Danish co-operative has one vote, no matter how big his share. Denmark has accomplished by co-operation almost everything that America has done by corporations—except the perversion of laws, corruption of courts, manufacture of millionaires, promotion of strikes, breeding of panics, and wholesale injustice in the distribution of national income. And though the Danish government has backed the co-operatives, nearly all of them are of voluntary neighborhood origin.

* * *

The story of the folk high schools is as fascinating as that of the co-operatives—and even harder to pack into small compass. A German scholar, A. H. Hollman, made a study of these schools in 1909; but not until Mrs. Brandeis gave us this "rendering into English" was it available to American readers.

"It is barely half a century since the first folk high school was opened in Denmark," says the introduction to this study. "Seventy-five such schools have already been established in that little country with a population of 3,000,000, and 30 per

cent of the rural population (men and women) have been enrolled.

"For this practical democratic people, the term 'peasant education' stands for something widespread and significant. The time has come to give it due recognition. This education now being enjoyed by so large a part of the rural population aims to give solid general training, based on Danish traditions. It has become a vital cultural force. Its influence is already apparent in every department of public life. Mainly because of this training the Danish peasants have become leaders in the political and agricultural life of the nation and have won the right to representation in Parliament. Moreover, they are representatives of a new democratic culture. From their midst a new national poetry and art bids fair to arise."

* * *

Most of the folk high schools are privately founded, though most of them have subventions from the state. The pupils are adults, most of whom have worked for some time before coming to these schools. There are no examinations.

"We deem," said Director Hoegsbro of one of these schools, "the development of the will and the emotions more important than the exercising of the memory and the intellect. The aim is to achieve in secular matters what the church does in the religious field. It is of far greater significance to our school to have succeeded in arousing a feeling for what is high and noble among the students and to have stimulated the accomplishment of great ends than to have taught them any new facts or the solving of a mathematical problem."

STILL RATHER VAGUE

A little girl went to the drug store for some pills. "Anti-bilious?" asked the clerk. "No, sir. It's my uncle," replied the little girl.

Hungry for Jobs

With the program for the assignment of account numbers well under way and with 35,000 applications for jobs on file, the Social Security Board announces that it has called upon its regional and field officers to assist in counteracting the nationwide impression that large numbers of workers are still to be employed in the administration of the Social Security act.

Although the board has had its basic staff substantially complete for some time, requests for work are reported to be accumulating at the rate of 600 a day. Despite the fact that the board is under civil service, congressional offices are also said to be swamped with applications for jobs with the board.

Notwithstanding previous board announcements that all employees, except a few technical experts in social security problems and attorneys, must be selected from the civil service lists, personnel officials said fully 90 per cent of the applicants for jobs are not eligible under civil service regulations. The board's representatives in Washington and the field have been instructed to inform all applicants that they must have a civil service status and that those who have taken civil service examinations such as the recent one for administrative positions with the board would in the event of vacancies be certified by the Civil Service Commission in the order of their standing without further action on their part.

Co-operation of the Post Office Department in the assignment of account numbers to those qualifying for old-age benefits relieved the board of the necessity of employing many thousand workers.

There are some 4000 employees on the rolls of the Social Security Board. Of these some 2000, many of them holding only temporary positions, are attached to the Baltimore office handling wage records. Some 1500 are in the permanent offices in Washington and 500 are in the sixty-eight field offices.

Comment and Criticism

(I. L. N. S.)

Prices jumping up. Corporations declaring fat dividends. Passing out dribbles in wages, but putting the real gravy into the dividend envelopes. Production per man stepping up. A good deal of the 1929 evil right back at work again.

Some curbs, of course; some very important ones; but a lot more are needed, if we are to escape another disaster.

The distribution of dividends is one curb. That was forced by the undivided surplus tax, about which the big boys howled in such pain prior to election. They wanted to get rid of that—and if they could get rid of it we would have a crash that much sooner and it would be that much worse. But too much of the old evil is riding the wind again.

* * *

Labor puts up its flag for a thirty-hour week. We don't need to fool ourselves about how fast we can follow that flag. Present contracts will run their course and they will be renewed one at a time. Putting up the flag helps a lot. Maybe there will be a law. There is no other way to get a thirty-hour week all at once.

But face this fact: The law, if it comes, may be declared unconstitutional! Certainly it will be taken into court in a rush.

"Scram," says "big business" to all ordered progress. "Big business" thinks it can howl derision at progress and sit on the tub of fat for all time.

The human race moves slowly over long periods. The danger is that finally it gets mad and then moves over a vast space in a short, disorderly period. "Big business" doesn't think that can happen.

* * *

Today all the conditions for trouble are accumulating. Labor can't sit on whatever is handy for sitting on while prices go skylarking and while hard-boiled big executives concentrate on holding wages down in an effort to grab while the grabbing is good.

Labor has to get busy and organize. It is to be noted that there is less formality than there used to be about starting a dispute with management. The boys just get tired of it all and sit down.

That's a "sit-down"—more and more all the time. It seems to be contagious, like a fever—a fever of discontent, made hotter by a growing sense of injustice.

Big boys and their professorial accomplices talk about a menace to capitalism. The only menace to capitalism that amounts to anything at all is this same stupid refusal of "big business" to step along with the procession.

* * *

How will it all come out? Nobody knows. It takes two sides to make a fight and it takes all sides to work out a program of national safety and prosperity.

Every now and then some employer wonders whether he'll have a strike. He could look in the mirror for the answer. He's the reason why and the answer for. But he never thinks of that.

So, here we go down the road and nobody knows where it ends or whether it has an end or whether he'll ever live to see it, anyhow. But the makings of trouble are in the air.

MILLINERY WORKERS' OFFICIALS

Millinery Workers' Union No. 40 has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Frank Williams, president; Emma Kashuba, vice-president; Leo Alderman, recording secretary; Isabelle Carmichael, treasurer; George Rounds, sergeant-at-arms; Julia Alvarado, Nelson Mathewson and John Romero, trustees. Carmen Lucia, international organizer, was named delegate to the Labor Council, and Emma Kashuba and Elizabeth Merrill delegates to the Union Label Section. Eighteen members also were named on the executive board.

State Council Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor was held in San Francisco last Sunday. With President James E. Hopkins, presiding, and Secretary-Treasurer Edward D. Vandeleur, all of the nineteen vice-presidents were in attendance excepting Vice-President E. F. Nelson of San Diego.

Secretary Vandeleur reports that the session was opened at 9:45 a. m. and that with only a short interval for lunch the Council was busily engaged until late afternoon on the exceptional number of subjects brought to its attention. Some of these, after general advice and instruction from the Council members, had to be left in the hands of the executive officers for final action, this being particularly true with the program for the coming session of the Legislature, all of the contemplated labor measures not yet being in final shape for submission.

Major part of the morning session was taken with hearing of delegations desiring action by the Council on various subjects. These included organization work in the Los Angeles area, the outline and presentation of which was made by Secretary Buzzell of the central council of that city; the Mooney-Billings case, presented by a committee from the Bay area committee; the King-Ramsey-Conner case, as to the immediate need for assistance in behalf of the defendants; the Journeyman Barbers' bill to be presented to the Legislature and explained by a delegation from that union; the current attempt to curtail the adult education program, brought to the Council's attention by the Bay Cities Federation of Teachers; reaffiliation of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific with the State Federation of Labor, on which Carl Tillman appeared as representative in behalf of such affiliation. A large volume of correspondence on numerous subjects coming to the headquarters in the past three months also was presented to the Council.

The Council adopted resolutions pertaining to the present status of the Mooney-Billings case and ordered a national appeal sent to all affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L. for financial aid which, it is stated, is being prepared to reach the

organizations immediately following the holidays. It was decided that in view of the recognized need for organization work in Los Angeles County and the active campaign now in progress among locals in that territory, to grant financial aid from the Federation funds for the coming three months. The matter of a full-time organizer for the state was discussed, the details of which have not yet been agreed upon. Tentative draft of the barbers' bill was given approval and referred to the legislative agent. A resolution was adopted opposing curtailment in the adult education program, also requesting the establishment of a non-fee complete employment service for school teachers in California. Indorsement was given to the plea for financial assistance to the King-Ramsey-Conner Defense Committee from affiliated organizations to aid in the defense of these prisoners now on trial. The Council voted to accept the reaffiliation of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Judge Jackson H. Ralston addressed the Council on the sales tax repeal and a renewed drive on the subject, having in view the action of the State Supreme Court in ruling off the last ballot the measure which had been given the support of the Federation. Among subjects discussed and tentatively passed upon which will receive the attention of the Federation's legislative agent at Sacramento this winter were: The Wagner bill, for application of its provisions to intrastate commerce; "Vigilantism," the Social Security Act, the State Highway Patrol, Workmen's Compensation, the Prevailing Wage, Peaceful Picketing, Agricultural Labor, and various others.

Indorsement was given to the purposes of the newly organized Simon J. Lubin Society in support of agricultural workers, and an extended discussion was reported to have been had upon the general conditions in that industry.

Following efforts made at settlement since the last convention, on request from Sacramento unions the Wahlgren Drug Stores were placed upon the Federation's "We Don't Patronize List." From this list was removed the Stockton Hotel Coffee Shop, following announcement that a settlement had been effected in the controversy.

The Council will hold its next meeting in Los Angeles, probably in February, during the legislative recess.

Carpenters Attack C.I.O.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in ending its convention in Lakeland, Fla., approved a declaration attacking the industrial unionism plan of the Committee for Industrial Organization and asserting the plan was nothing "but wild dreams."

Delegates enthusiastically approved a resolutions committee report pledging the brotherhood to a policy of craft unions and condemning the industrial organization movement within the American Federation of Labor.

The brotherhood also approved suggested changes in the ritual used when new members are admitted. The changes were designed to emphasize the brotherhood's opposition to communistic activities and theories.

Strikers Need Funds

A circular letter signed by Harry Bridges, chairman of the joint marine strike committee, addressed to the unions of the Bay district, declares that "the immediate fate of the 40,000 union men, their wives and their children" may depend upon the response to the appeal for funds contained in the communication. It continues:

"Our case is really desperate. On our shoulders falls the responsibility of winning a life and death struggle which may decide, besides our own fate, the fate of the entire union and liberal movements on the Pacific Coast.

"Around San Francisco Bay are concentrated 20,000 of the 40,000 workers locked out. Our relief kitchen is eating up \$1000 a day. We have planned and are attempting to hold a Christmas party to give some measure of happiness to the thousands of strikers' children who are faced with a cheerless Christmas.

"The struggle has reached a critical stage. We are willing to shoulder the hardship. We don't ask you to suffer the cold weather in the waterfront picket lines—we don't ask you to tighten your belt and fight on half rations.

"But this is one thing you can do. We must have finances immediately. Send as much as you can to our Central Relief Committee, Mervyn Rathborne, secretary, 112 Market street, Room 506, San Francisco. The fate of this decisive struggle for decency, democracy and unionism in the Pacific ports depends upon you."

ENROLLMENT PROGRESSING

The Post Office Department has notified the Social Security Board that it has issued instructions to postmasters throughout the nation to submit the names of all employers who are delinquent in returning "Employer's Application for Identification Number" (forms SS-4), which were distributed to employers on November 16.

Observers Wonder How Much More Hitler Tyranny Reich Can Stand

Observers in Washington are wondering just how many more pieces of Hitler's freakish tyranny Germany can stand without an explosion.

Absolute as government control of the press in Germany seems to Americans, it doesn't satisfy Hitler. The older editors of the chief German papers—"Tageblatt," "Frankfurter Zeitung," and the like—are scheduled for dismissal, if not already ousted. The places of these editors will be taken by persons nominated by the propaganda ministry; and their chief job will be to find new ways of saying "Heil Hitler."

Taking capital or evidences of capital out of the nation has been made punishable with death. The persecuted Jew who tries to get to a more civilized land is not allowed to take any gold, stock, bonds or title deeds with him. These must stay in Germany.

Every German boy or girl is to be drafted into the Hitler "youth movement" and trained according to Hitler's ideas. Ominous growls on this subject are already being heard from Catholic Germans.

Berlin has lost even the slight degree of self-government which it possessed before, and now is ruled by a state official, named by Hitler, of course. How long?

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Industrial Progress

The conference of the Council for Industrial Progress recently held in Washington named a committee to restate the objectives of the National Industrial Policy Report, adopted last March and now reaffirmed. The conference was composed of representatives of labor and management. The chief points of the restatement are as follows:

"The Committee on National Industrial Policy recognizes that under our form of government it is commonly understood its citizens are accorded the widest exercise of freedom to engage in open and fair industrial competition with one another, to exercise initiative and enterprise, and, spurred by the incentive for profit, they are accorded the widest degree of freedom to continually develop and improve industrial facilities and thus most effectively contribute to the national well being.

"Notwithstanding this recognition of individual rights, industrial experience and economic facts conclusively show that this objective has not been fully and completely realized. For this reason, the public welfare demands that the degree of governmental restraint shall be exercised on private industry which will require its management and ownership to administer business and industry in such a way as to preserve and protect social justice, equity, and fair dealing.

Regulation Is Necessary

"The crash of the speculative boom of 1929, the creeping economic paralysis which followed it, the uninterrupted and ever-widening circle of unemployment which grew concurrently with that paralysis, and the critical condition which developed in our banking system in 1933, all afforded specific and factual evidence to show that private enterprise cannot safely be permitted to administer business and industry entirely free from governmental intervention.

"The market for the products of industry must depend upon the buying power of the people. It will expand and contract in conformity with the increase and decline of buying power. Consequently, if our present economic system is to be preserved, industry must be so administered as to provide for a return to the people, who constitute the market, of buying and consuming power sufficient to purchase and use the products of industry.

"The committee believes, therefore, that the industrial policy of this nation should now be one designed to increase the buying power of the consuming market through the maintenance of adequate wage scales, the progressive lowering of selling prices, wherever and whenever made possible through cost reductions, by reason of technological or other production improvements, and the reduction of capital and debt charges which burden industry and increase the cost of goods."

Four Recommendations

The committee, on the generalizations given above, makes four recommendations:

1. Production Control.—The committee believes mankind will be best served by an economy of abundance, and that production control should be an emergency measure to check the destruction of social values.

2. Hours and Wages.—The committee advocates a minimum wage in industry and the payment of substantial overtime rates; both to curb unfair

practices and add to the buying power of workers.

3. Trade Practices.—The committee believes that national policy must curb unfair competitive practices.

4. Permanent Advisory Council.—The committee strongly recommends the creation of a permanent national economic council, members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Greatest Unmet Need

Pitiable conditions faced by many incurable persons whose families have only small incomes represent what is San Francisco's "greatest unmet need" today, in the opinion of Miss Elizabeth H. Ashe, prominent volunteer welfare worker.

Miss Ashe expressed the belief that soon the Community Chest must obtain funds for relief of such unfortunates.

"As a director of the Garden Nursing Home I am very much distressed by the fact that through lack of money we are obliged to refuse many cases most deserving of the care which we are well able to give," Miss Ashe said.

"Unfortunately, we can take only a small number of part-pay persons. This works a hardship where families can not pay the regular fee of \$60 a month but can afford a smaller fee—say \$30.

"When families can not afford to pay any fee provision is made by the city at Laguna Honda Home. But for persons in moderate circumstances there is no institution available.

"There is another situation where our lack of funds is a great handicap. At times people quite young are sent to the relief home to be placed in wards with old people. These younger persons would be much happier and perhaps have a chance to recover if they could be placed in more cheerful surroundings."

Labor News Broadcast

Labor news is on the air in the first commercial or sponsored labor news broadcast in radio history.

The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, of Louisville, Ky., has engaged Chester M. Wright, editor of International Labor News Service, as conductor and commentator, in an experimental series to determine whether there is a real interest in labor news on the air.

The series opened with four broadcasts from Tampa, Fla., covering the American Federation of Labor convention. This was the first time a Federation convention was ever covered by a sponsored broadcast.

Celebrates Anniversary

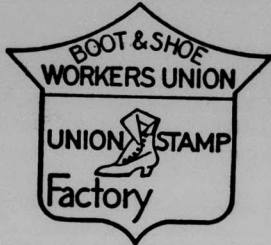
Distinguished as a contributor to human knowledge since 1893, the University of California Press will open the forty-fifth year of its existence on New Year's Day.

The Press began to function as a publishing agency when the initial papers in the Series in Education and in the Geological Sciences were first printed. Since then it has grown in scope and volume until the books published in its plant represent a wide variety of subjects—from highly specialized scientific and scholarly material to semi-popular publications designed to acquaint the reading public with the sciences, arts and literature.

Its publishing activities are divided into two categories. First, there is the traditional policy of publishing the results of research. This work is subsidized from general university funds and is distributed to scholars working in the same field. During the last four years books of a less specialized nature have been published and sold to the general public.

The Press does not pretend to be a profit-making organization. Its chief interest lies in its service to scholarship. If it can show that it has contributed to the sum total of human knowledge the Press is satisfied that it has served the purpose of its creation.

In producing its publications the Press attempts to free them from all possible error. In order to keep the publications accurate rather more care is exerted than usually is the case. All manuscripts must pass the examination of the eleven members of the editorial committee and the editor of the Press before they can be published.



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(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

A merry Christmas and the happiest of new years to all members of the Typographical Union, to all enlisted under the banner of organized labor, and to all readers of the Labor Clarion.

There was a good attendance at last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, notwithstanding the many counter attractions of the holiday season. While the business which confronted the meeting was voluminous as to bulk and important as to character, the judgment of those present seemed to concur almost invariably in the recommendations of the various committees, therefore little debate was engaged in and the session moved along at a pace which made adjournment possible at a rather reasonable hour. The following is a resume of the proceedings:

The meeting opened at 1:07 p. m. with the roll call of elective officers, which showed only one absentee, Second Vice-President Weiler, who was excused because of illness. . . . While there were no suspensions during the month, the membership statement revealed a loss of 29, there being an enrollment of 1488 December 19, as against 1517 November 15. The loss was due principally to the removal of the "Pacific Daily Racing Form" to Los Angeles, the publication taking about twenty of No. 21's "finest" with it, and to the beginning of the biennial trek toward Sacramento and the State Printing Office. . . . Propositions for membership from Mary Fyfe and R. C. Wells were given their initial presentation and referred to committee. . . . Recommendations of the apprentice committee on the half dozen apprentices it had examined and investigated during the fiscal month were concurred in. L. N. Leurey was obligated as an apprentice member. . . . W. D. Curtis, Leslie Isman and John F. Sims were admitted as journeyman members, the latter two just having graduated from their apprenticeships. . . . The label committee submitted a comprehensive report of its activities. It was authorized by the union to continue its work in accordance with the plans it had outlined. . . . The union's representatives on the Allied Trades Legislative Committee reported the proceedings of the two-day meeting of the committee in Sacramento December 12-13. The report was received and filed after the adoption of an amendment to a recommendation made by the representatives. . . . Two appropriations were made to organizations and causes deemed worthy of support. . . . The report of the delegates to the convention called by the San Francisco Labor Council for the purpose of planning a campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance to be voted on at a special election in February, 1937, was received and filed following concurrence in the delegates' recommendations. . . . The scale committee presented a resume of the three conferences it had

held with the Employing Printers' Association of San Francisco since the November meeting of the union. The report said little progress toward a settlement of the employers' proposal could be considered as having been made, and that negotiations would continue on the return of the association's secretary from Washington. . . . Communications from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the International Cigarmakers' Union urging that no merchandise of their crafts be purchased except that bearing the label of their respective unions were read. Their reading served as a substitute for remarks and suggestions made on label promotion under the regular "Label Talks" order of business. . . . The joint report submitted by the board of trustees and the executive committee on the proposed ordinance pending before the Board of Supervisors for the removal of Laurel Hill Cemetery was provocative of much discussion. The trustees were instructed to continue their study of the proposal, they to be assisted in their investigation by First Vice-President Browne and Henry Heidelberg as legal consultants and advisers. The board of trustees submitted a separate report on the subject, which was received and placed on file. . . . An application for admission to the Union Printers' Home was approved. . . . Action on the petition of Fort Worth Typographical Union to submit a proposition to the referendum of the International Typographical Union was indefinitely postponed. . . . J. W. Chaudet and W. N. Mappin were elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice Robert J. Donovan, deceased, and F. W. Kothe, resigned. J. A. W. McDermott of the "Chronicle" chapel was elected to membership on the auditing committee, succeeding J. E. Mead, who has removed to Los Angeles. . . . An application for the old age pension was favorably considered. . . . Installation of Messrs. Chaudet and McDermott into office closed the afternoon's proceedings, adjournment being taken at 4:35 o'clock.

George P. Vance, a veteran member of the Typographical Union, died December 20 after an illness that had virtually confined him to his home in Oakland for more than a year. Mr. Vance, born in Canada, had attained the unusual age of 85 years, and remained active in the craft in which he was thoroughly schooled in all branches until late in 1934, when he reluctantly retired. At the time of his retirement he was a proofreader in the office of Taylor & Taylor, in whose employment he had been for many years. Mr. Vance was also a member of Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M. He was the husband of Ester B. Vance, who survives him. Funeral services of Mr. Vance were at an Oakland mortuary chapel last Wednesday. They were conducted by the Masonic lodge with which he was affiliated.

George Dillon, who was a member of the "Bulletin" chapel prior to the merging of that paper with the "Call-Post," and who is now a resident of Los Angeles, is visiting in San Francisco. He called at union headquarters early this week, where he spent a delightful afternoon with some of the "old-timers" he met in the recreation room. Notwithstanding George has passed the three score and ten span and lost a few pounds, due, no doubt, to the excessive Los Angeles heat, he maintains he is still fine and fit and has a notion he'll be "sticking around" for some time. Judging from his appearance, his friends have the same notion, and hope he will.

Employees of the "Wall Street Journal" were made happy this week when they were informed by the management of that paper that distribution of the annual bonus which was the custom prior to

1930 would be resumed this year. Those employed in the mechanical department will be participants in the distribution. In addition to this pleasing gesture, a machine situation in the composing room was given out, W. H. Collins being the recipient.

Ralph E. Trickle has informed the editor of this column that the affairs of the Allied Printing Trades Golf Association have been liquidated. After returning fees to those who joined the association after the tournament, the balance which remained in the treasury was donated to the Community Chest.

Philo Howard, ad foreman of the Seattle "Times," and who for years was active in the affairs of Typographical Union No. 202, is spending the Christmas holidays with relatives in San Francisco. He is accompanied by Mrs. Howard.

Some menu cards have the union label on them, others have not. We must convince the restaurant proprietor that the union label on his printing is an asset to his business, so persist in boosting the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Here is a worth-while resolution for each union member to make: To buy more and more union-made products; to be ever on the alert to seek out the services of those belonging to unions, and to insist that the union label appear on all menu cards.

Against 'Canned' Music

President James C. Petrillo of the Chicago Federation of Musicians announced this week that no union musician under his jurisdiction would be permitted to play for recordings after next February 1. Petrillo said:

"No sane, logical reason can be advanced to explain why musicians should thus continue to assist in destroying themselves, for that is exactly what they will succeed in doing if they continue making recordings.

"By the time the record has worn itself out, mechanically and otherwise, and has been discarded, it has ruined and wiped out around \$1,500,000 worth of business for living musicians."

Walter Weber, president of San Francisco Musicians' Union No. 6, is reported to have declared that similar action is contemplated in San Francisco.

"We have a radio committee meeting now," he said. "They are considering methods to combat the inroads gained by using recorded music on the air." Weber said committee members would likely attend union meetings in Chicago and in Los Angeles to study the problem from a national standpoint.

"THE DEVIL PASSES"

"The Devil Passes," a presentation of the Federal Theater Project at the Columbia Theater which opened a limited engagement on Tuesday evening, December 22, will be given every night except Sunday at 8:30, with matinees on Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30. Monday night will be suburban night with a curtain at 7:15. The usual low Columbia Theater prices will prevail.

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Strikebreaker Talks

Pearl L. Bergoff, "big shot" of strikebreakers, testifying at the N.L.R.B. hearing in Washington, admitted that he had accused James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington-Rand, of deliberately staging a riot at Tonawanda so that he could get a motion picture of strikers throwing stones to use in an application for an injunction.

"About that Tonawanda riot, when several of your men got hurt and Rand's men took motion pictures," Trial Examiner Charles Wood asked Bergoff, "do you think he had the men summoned there just so there would be a riot?"

"Yes," answered Bergoff. "I accused him of staging that. I said to him, 'If you wanted my men killed, why didn't you tell me?' I bawled him out. I was afraid some of my men might get killed. But I've nothing against Rand. He's O. K."

Under further questioning, however, he disclosed that in this conference with Rand, his—Bergoff's—injured feelings were soothed when Rand gave him \$5000 in cash. All in all, Rand had paid Bergoff \$25,850 for "services."

The "accident" at Tonawanda occurred while Bergoff was demonstrating the new way of breaking strikes. Rand declared that he had a large number of "loyal" employees who wanted to come back to the mill, but were scared. Bergoff fixed up eighty men to go into the mill, pretending to be strikebreakers, to act as bell wethers for the "loyal" ones outside. But the picketers just rocked those bell wethers something scandalous; and Rand later admitted that he meant to use the film in applying for an injunction against the strikers.

Working of "New" Scheme Revealed

Bergoff told with gusto how he worked the "new" strikebreaking scheme at Middletown, Conn., where one of the many Rand plants is located. It was a "whispering campaign," he explained. "You can whisper various things, like 'The plant is going to be moved.' That has lost some of its value now, because employees are mostly skeptical."

It turned the trick at Middletown, however. Bergoff and some of his men went into the plant and began taking down some of the machinery. That, with the whispers that the plant would be dismantled, brought telephone calls from strikers and other citizens. The managers of the company "relented" after just the proper show of hesitation, and there was a regular love feast of ice cream, soda pop and ballyhoo, which strikers, strikebreakers and executives of the plant all absorbed together.

False Names Used

"My men and women went to visit the different employees on strike," explained Bergoff further. "They—the employees—were told that if they had any grievances against the company they could take them up with the company after returning to work."

"Did your employees go into the strikers' homes?" asked Daniel A. Shortel, counsel for the N.L.R.B.

Bergoff admitted that they did, and that most of them used false names.

"A number of these strikebreakers take different names when they go on jobs," he continued.

"They don't want their families to know what kind of business they're in, so they take different names. I myself registered under the name of Brady, if that's any benefit to the crowd here."

Bergoff is reported to have made \$10,000,000 in his strike breaking business.

"First Labor Union Advertising" Appears in New York Newspaper

What was said to be the first institutional advertising ever run by a labor union appeared this week in a New York newspaper. The advertisement, a full page in size, was inserted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America under the headline, "The Collective Success Story of 150,000 Individual Men and Women."

The major part of the copy was devoted to the history and background of the union and of collective bargaining in the clothing industry.

According to the public relations department of the Amalgamated, labor unions have availed themselves of advertising space in the past, either to place their story before the public in time of strike or during a political campaign, but never before has a union gone out to explain itself to the public just for the sake of having "the other half" understand unionism better.—"Newsdom."

HAD THEIR MATES

Mike—That's a queer pair of stockings you have on, Pat, one red and the other green. Pat—Yes, and I've another pair like it at home.—Chelsea "Record."

October Industrial Output Was Larger Than in Any Since 1929

Industrial activity, building, retail sales of general merchandise, and industrial employment and pay rolls continued to increase in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District during October. Volume of industrial output was larger than in any October since 1929, and the number of workers engaged in manufacturing operations was close to the monthly average for that year. Industrial payrolls, however, continued somewhat below pre-depression levels, largely as a result of a net reduction in the length of the work-week.

The volume of marketings of agricultural products in the Twelfth District declined during October and farm prices averaged somewhat lower than in September. In addition to seasonal influences, a reduction in marketings of some crops is reported to have resulted partly from anticipation of difficulties in shipping commodities by water because of the maritime strike. Cash income of district farmers from crops, livestock, and live-stock products is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to have totaled \$680,000,000 during the first nine months of 1936, compared with \$597,000,000 in the comparable period last year and \$412,000,000 in 1932.

Blacklisting Banned

Action was taken in the Federal Court in San Francisco this week to check alleged blacklisting of men who engaged in the recent lettuce strike in Salinas by members of the Growers and Shippers' Association.

A temporary injunction issued by Judge A. F. St. Sure against the association and others prohibits them from continuing their blacklist of workers. The order was issued after the court had heard charges that the men on the list in Salinas were unable to get work even in Imperial Valley or Arizona because of the association's blacklist.

The judge gave attorneys for the defendants fifteen days in which to file answering briefs, and later a trial date will be set to decide whether the injunction shall become permanent.

The action was brought by a group of Salinas workers, who charged that some growers and shippers of the district were prevented from taking certain men back into employment through threats of having their supplies and bank credit cut off.

The charges were made in affidavits of the workers and by I. Richard Gladstein, attorney for the men. Named in the charges also were the Salinas box distributors.

Denial was entered that the distributors were parties to a "blacklist." Attorneys for the Grower-Shipper Association devoted their arguments chiefly to the contention that no showing had been made that the blacklist extended to Arizona and was of an interstate nature, which would bring it within the jurisdiction of the federal court.

Gladstein contended that the five workers participating in the action—Earl Montgomery, J. B. Alberty, Wiseman, John Novak and George Foote—were representative of from 400 to 500 workmen affected by the blacklist.

Judge St. Sure placed the defendants under \$5000 bond.

EASY TERM UNION TAILOR

SUITS and O'COATS to order

also
READY-TO-WEAR SUITS from \$25

" O'COATS from \$20

TERMS \$1.50 WEEKLY

NATE LEVY

Union Tailor

942 Market Street

4th Floor

GA. 0662

Hours from 8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Evenings by appointment

Announcing a New and Complete Line of

CAN'T BUST 'EM

UNION MADE

Work Clothing

Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25

Painters' O'alls, \$1.75

Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

HALE'S BASEMENT

Market at Fifth

Sutter 8000

10c A DAY

BUYS ANY

TYPEWRITER

RENTED

3 MONTHS \$5.00

Expert Repairing

THE TYPEWRITER COMPANY

106 SUTTER STREET

Sutter 5186

Ground Floor



Labor Council Recess

At last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council the delegates voted to omit the regular sessions for the following two weeks, due to the holidays falling upon the Council's regular meeting night. The minutes of last week's Council meeting will appear in a later issue.

In the interim the business of the organization will be handled by the executive committee, which will meet at the call of the chairman. The next session of the Council will therefore be held on Friday evening, January 8.

The Labor Clarion went to press a day earlier this week, due to the holiday date, and this condition will also prevail next week. Hence all copy should be sent in by Tuesday afternoon of next week.

PIERRE FLAHERTY PASSES

The death of Pierre Flaherty, which occurred on Thursday of last week, removes from the labor movement in San Francisco a most consistent union man and one of the hardest workers in the cause. He was a member of Machinists' Union No. 68 for many years, and was active in its behalf as an officer and delegate to the Labor Council. Later, when the Auto Mechanics' Union was organized, he transferred to that unit of the Machinists' International, and up to two years ago was its business agent. Besides two daughters and a son, Mr. Flaherty leaves a host of friends who will sincerely regret his passing. Funeral services were held under the auspices of Amity Lodge, F. and A. M., and interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, with brother members from Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 and Lodge No. 68, Machinists, acting as pallbearers.

FIGHT AGAINST GRUNOW

The International Association of Machinists is again conducting a fight against the notorious William Grunow, known for his connection with the Grigsby-Grunow Company, now bankrupt, thanks to organized labor. The Die and Tool Makers' Union, Lodge No. 113 of the Machinists, has been on strike against his present company, the General Household Utilities Company of Chicago, since May 5, 1936, and Grunow has refused to treat with union representatives. The products of the General Household Utilities Company are

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Grunow refrigerators, Grunow Teledial and other radios. These have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois Federation of Labor.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS

No agreement has yet been reached in the strike in the bag industry in San Francisco, although conferences with the employers were expected this week. The Labor Council last week formally indorsed the strike and urged moral and financial support for the 550 strikers.

NEW MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS

Start on four new Resettlement Administration camps for California migratory agricultural workers shortly after the first of the year is anticipated as the result of an announcement from local offices of the Resettlement Administration. The new camps will have a capacity of 200 families each. The existing camps at Marysville and Arvin, Kern County, which now provide for 100 families, will be doubled. The camps, officials explained, are designed for bona fide agricultural workers only. They are not shelters for transients or for individuals or families traveling in search of industrial occupation.

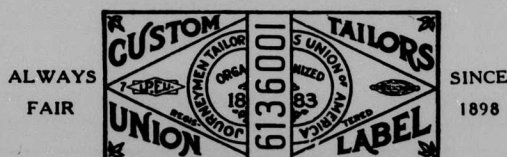
Liberal Lawyers Unite

Frank P. Walsh, labor lawyer, a leading champion of the "new deal" and chairman of the New York State Power Authority, has announced the formation of the "National Lawyers' Guild," which "seeks to be a progressive force in the life of the nation." The implication—which could be backed by a thousand incidents—is that the American Bar Association is anything else but progressive.

Walsh is president of the new organization. Among its other prominent members are Charlton Ogburn, counsel for the A. F. of L.; Jerome N. Frank, special attorney for the R.F.C.; Morris L. Ernst, head of the Rural Electrification Service; Federal Judge William N. Holley of Chicago, and Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati.

Among the objectives of the new organization are these:

"To protect and foster our democratic institutions and the civil rights and liberties of all our people.
"To make the Constitution and the administrative and judicial agencies effective and well-working instruments for accomplishing the purpose of law, as declared by the American people."



FINE CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL
COST NO MORE

624 MARKET STREET **BOSS** YOUR TAILOR

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

Plain Talk by Stern

The Philadelphia "Record" has resigned its membership in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in protest against the unfair attitude of that organization toward the American Newspaper Guild.

J. David Stern, publisher of the "Record," summed up the case in a letter addressed to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, New York City, which is in part as follows:

"Gentlemen: The Philadelphia 'Record' hereby resigns from your association.

Association Indicted

"We are resigning because your association, founded to benefit and strengthen the daily newspapers of this country, has in the past few years so conducted itself as to lower American newspapers in popular esteem, to endanger the freedom of the press, and has even gone so far as to urge its members to breach the law.

"I do not see how a law-abiding newspaper can consistently retain membership in your organization, especially in view of the action of your board of directors on December 9.

"At that meeting your board recommended that 'no agreement be entered into with any group of employees.' As we understand the Wagner act, it is obligatory upon employers to negotiate with representatives of a majority of employees in any department or craft. . . .

Wrong Impression Given

"But aside from this one clause, the complete recommendation of your board was so worded as to give the impression that those of your members who have made contracts with the American Newspaper Guild have thereby forfeited freedom of the press.

"You know or should know that you have deliberately or inadvertently given an entirely wrong impression to the public."

Stern then says that while he has a contract with the Newspaper Guild he can tell a reporter to write that two and two make five, and fire him if he disobeys.

"But I cannot fire him without notice just because I want to give his job to somebody I like better or to please my whim.

Unions Not Menace

"More than 90 per cent of your members have contracts with typographical, pressmen's and stereotypers' unions, in many respects contracts stronger and more binding than the contracts for which the Guild is asking.

"Will you name one instance where any of these mechanical unions has presumed to dictate to a publisher what should or should not be printed in his news or editorial columns? Has anyone ever brought up the issue of the freedom of the press in the unionization of all the mechanical processes of a newspaper?

"Then why should the issue be raised now in reference to the Newspaper Guild, which is intended merely to better wage and working conditions of editorial workers who, in comparison with the other newspaper crafts, have been notoriously underpaid?"

QUITE TOO SMART

Grannie—People should always eat the peel of fruit. It's good for them. Joan (as she peels a pear)—All right, grannie, you start on the pineapple.—Ex.

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL
JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.

Funeral Directors

41 VAN NESS AVE. HEmlock 1230
100 PER CENT UNION

Anti-Labor Propaganda

Anti-labor propaganda in school text books, for many years regarded by labor officials as a real menace but less common today, has apparently again cropped out in the 1934 edition of "American Government," by Dr. Frank Abbott Magruder, professor of political science at Oregon State College, a text book which is used in many high schools throughout the country. Postal workers, particularly, have taken offense at some of the statements in the book.

"Whether intended or not, certain derogatory statements are in effect rather vicious propaganda, all the more harmful because of the fact that students of this age accept as truth the teachings of their text books," declares the "Railway Post Office," the official organ of the Railway Mail Association. The article continues at length, quoting paragraphs from the book, with explanatory statements interpolated, intended to expose the subtle manner in which teachings harmful to the cause of labor may creep into our school text books.

Salaries and Post Office Deficit

Overwhelmed by the outworn philosophy that the Post Office Department should be operated at a profit, Professor Magruder in one chapter attributes annual deficits in the department "to the desire of Congress to give generous salaries to postal employees and at the same time please the people by low postage rates and good salaries."

Completely carried away with the allegedly too high remuneration given postal employees, Professor Magruder refers to it again in another chapter in the following language:

"The annual deficit of the Post Office Department has exceeded \$100,000,000. Roughly speaking, half of this deficit is due to the special services mentioned above (subsidies, free and welfare services) and half to the successful pressure upon Congress by the organized postal clerks for shorter hours and more pay."

On this astounding charge the "Railway Post Office" says:

"Dr. Magruder does not define his term 'generous salaries,' and probably doesn't even know either the general average wages of postal workers or the wage scale of the various groups; but whatever these wages may be, apparently his idea is that they should be cut low enough to balance the postal budget. Just how little he knows of the postal personnel is revealed by his reference 'to the successful pressure upon Congress by the organized postal clerks for shorter hours and more pay.' No reference is made to the 'shorter hours and more pay' received by over 50,000 postmasters and assistant postmasters, thousands of supervisory officials, the over 100,000 city, village and rural letter carriers, to say nothing of many other thousands of watchmen, laborers, messengers, motor vehicle employees and post office inspectors."

Profits Versus Service

Turning to Professor Magruder's antiquarian philosophy that the post office should be operated on the same basis that animates private enterprise run for private profit, the "Railway Post Office" gives him this drubbing:

"To those who have never given our postal system any real study it seems plausible and like sound economics to talk of conducting it on a 'business basis,' and that it should be self-sustaining. But most of the very people who are inclined to approve such a theory in the abstract would be the loudest in their protests if it was actually done. That has been quite clearly demonstrated at different times when it was attempted, the last time being when Postmaster General Farley, in March,

1933, ordered curtailment of service for the purpose of making the postal service self-sustaining.

"If the usual methods and principles of business were applied to our postal service, what would happen to rural mail delivery, that great welfare service, now conducted at an operating loss of about \$70,000,000 annually? Rates on parcel post, circulars, second class and money orders would be greatly increased to at least the actual cost of handling. And all the free and welfare services now rendered by the Post Office Department without charge would either have to be eliminated or fully paid for."

Mine Operators Ask Longer Week At Present Schedule of Wages

Eight soft coal mining companies have notified John L. Lewis and through him the United Mine Workers of America that they, the companies, will demand an eight-hour day and forty-hour week with no increase in pay over the seven-hour day and thirty-five hour week now prevailing under a contract which ends March 31, 1937. Their letter to Lewis says:

"The operators offer to the United Mine Workers of America a continuation of the present wage schedules per day, per ton and per yard; that the work day be established on an eight-hour basis of a five-day week; that the hourly rates be adjusted in accordance therewith so that the same earnings per day per worker will be maintained as are now paid for a seven-hour day; and that the unit rates for piece work remain the same as under the present Appalachian wage agreement dated September 26, 1935."

At least three companies in which the Mellon interests have sizable investments are included in the eight signers of this letter. They are the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Koppers Coal Company and Consolidated Coal Company.

It is considered there is no chance that the miners will consent to this substantial wage cut. For one thing, the anthracite operators have signed a new agreement, going into effect April 1, continuing the thirty-five hour week. For another, the soft coal miners have been planning to ask a thirty-hour week with the same wage as at present.

The present basic wage is \$5.50 a day in northern fields and \$5.10 in the South.

Optical Strike Ended

About forty members of the Optical Workers' Union have reason to celebrate the Christmas holiday in a cheerful spirit because of the settlement on Monday last of their prolonged strike for higher wages and union conditions.

Announcement was made that after the optical dealers had adopted a resolution setting a minimum wage of \$35 a week the strikers had returned to work.

Plants where the forty-four hour week has been in effect will continue to work that minimum number of hours, while other shops where lesser hours have been in effect will continue at their minimum.

The workers struck for the \$35 minimum scale. Their average before the strike was \$27.50 per week.

LIFE BEGINS IN OUR COCKTAIL LOUNGE AT 4

... REX ...

ITALIAN RESTAURANT

The Town Famous De Luxe Chicken or Steak

Dinner—Daily, 55c; Sundays and Holidays, 70c

Served Daily, 4 to 9:30 P. M.

Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 9:30 P. M.

401 BROADWAY Corner Montgomery

William W. Hansen Manager
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UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882

1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
Telephone Mission 0267

A. F. L. Executive Council

The fifty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Tampa, Fla., elected the following members of the executive council by unanimous vote:

President, William Green (miner); first vice-president, Frank Duffy (carpenter); second vice-president, T. A. Rickert (garment worker); third vice-president, Matthew Woll (photo-engraver); fourth vice-president, John Coefield (plumber); fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton (machinist); sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber (musician); seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniet (electrical worker); eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison (railway clerk); ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin (teamster); tenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates (bricklayer); eleventh vice-president, Edward J. Gainor (letter carrier); twelfth vice-president, W. D. Mahon (street and electric railway employee); thirteenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight (railway carman); fourteenth vice-president, George E. Browne (theatrical stage employees); fifteenth vice-president, Edward Flore (hotel and restaurant employee); secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison (printer).

William C. Birthright, international secretary of the Barbers' International Union, and James J. Ryan, first vice-president of the Sheet Metal Workers, were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress.

Delegate R. A. Henning of the International Association of Machinists was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Denver was chosen as the 1937 convention city.

Judge Holds Members Liable for Union Dues and Assessments

Attempts of renegeing members or ex-members of labor unions to avoid paying honest debts to their unions were given a severe jolt in Municipal Court in Chicago, when it was held that such a member is liable for dues and special assessments.

The decision, of wide importance to organized labor, resulted from a suit entered for delinquent dues and special assessments against a member who had withdrawn from the union, by Chicago Photo Engravers' Union No. 5.

Where special assessments and dues are properly assessed and levied by the committee of the labor organization authorized to make such assessments and levies, the court held, all members of the organization are contractually bound thereby.

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Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17TH and MISSION STREETS

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FLORAL ARTISTS

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HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours

Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

J. B. McDONALD

100% UNION

Guaranteed Used Cars

999 VAN NESS

Need More Inspectors

The following circular letter has been directed by the State Industrial Accident Commission to the officers and members of California trade unions. It is signed by T. A. Reardon and Frank C. MacDonald, members of the commission:

"California's Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act has been in existence twenty-three years and is nationally recognized as the outstanding compensation act.

"In its safety provision it protects the worker from injury and in compensation cares for him and his family. To the employer it gives protection from the monetary worries caused by injury or death to his employees. To the insurance carrier it has proven a profitable business, as is indicated by the increase in the premiums written by the State Compensation Insurance Fund from \$4,490,990 to \$8,000,000 in the past four years.

"Therefore there is no reason at all why any of the provisions of the act, which benefit the worker, should be weakened. On the contrary, they should be strengthened.

"The commission is positive that safety is better than compensation. We hold that the ten men whose lives were saved upon the Golden Gate bridge by the safety net placed thereunder by 'order' of the commission are a much greater asset to their wives, families and the state than would be any money received by reason of their deaths. Their value to their families and to society can not be measured in dollars and cents.

"There are and have been too many injuries and deaths in the course of employment in the State of California—and they are on the increase, as indicated by the following figures:

"In the year 1935 there were 551 fatal accidents and 262,404 non-fatal, or a total of 262,955. In 1936 there were 565 fatal accidents and 300,000 non-fatal, or a total of 300,565.

"The Industrial Accident Commission is dedicated to the purpose of reducing this altogether appalling number of injuries and deaths to the lowest minimum.

"The only way in which the commission can reach this sought-for minimum is by enforcement of safety measures. This can only be done by proper inspection of mines, mills, factories, and construction work before accidents occur.

"Our present lack of inspectors precludes the possibility of such a life-and-limb-saving campaign. We need more inspectors and must have them if the working people in California are to be adequately protected from injury, accident and death.

"With that thought in mind, we are writing to you, as the representatives of the men and women of California who work for their livelihood, in the hope and with the request that you actively interest yourselves in safety enforcement, which is of such vital importance to the lives and happiness of all California workers.

"We urgently need thirty-five additional civil service safety inspectors. This means an increase in the budget for the Industrial Accident Commission which can only be secured through an action of the Legislature.

"The tremendous importance of this work must be called to the attention of every assemblyman and senator in the state, and it should be done at once.

"In the interest of yourselves, your fellow workers, your families and dependents, we ask that you join with the commission in securing this number of inspectors for the work herein outlined, and that through your organization, your representatives and committees you immediately contact the assemblyman and senator from your district to the end that they receive from their own constituents the proper information on this problem which is of such tremendous importance to the men and women who work."

MUSICIANS ELECT OFFICERS

The following officers have been elected for the coming year by Musicians' Union No. 6: Walter A. Weber, president; Clarence H. King, secretary-treasurer; Ed S. Moore, vice-president; Eddie B. Love, recording secretary; W. A. Belard, secretary Oakland branch; Karl A. Dietrich, San Francisco business representative; Albert Morris, Oakland business representative; Erwin L. Geiger, sergeant-at-arms; James G. Dewey, Jerry Richard, A. Jack Haywood, Jules Spiller, Elmer H. Slissman, Clark Wilson and Art Guerin, board of directors; Eddie B. Love, Ed S. Moore and Karl A. Dietrich, delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Musicians; Clarence H. King, James G. Dewey, Karl A. Dietrich, Jerry Richard, Peter Butti, Joe Mendel, Charles "Pop" Kennedy and Joseph Figone, delegates to San Francisco Labor Council; James G. Dewey, Albert Morris and A. Jack Haywood, delegates to State Federation of Labor.

Inlandboatmen's Union of Pacific Succeeds Ferryboatmen's Union

Announcement has been received from the International Seamen's Union that as of September 23, 1936, a charter has been granted to the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, Bay, Sound and River Division of the International Seamen's Union of America, to have jurisdiction over all members employed on bay, sound and river craft on the Pacific Coast.

The charter was granted at the request of the Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific District Union, International Seamen's Union of America.

The Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific is the successor to all of the rights and jurisdiction of the former organization, according to the announcement.

Apprentice Training

A tentative plan for the training of apprentices in mills and cabinet shops has been drawn up by the California Committee on Apprentice Training and forwarded to the federal committee in Washington for approval, according to a letter from Archie J. Mooney, chairman of the California Committee.

This is the second apprentice training plan formulated by the committee, the first covering training of apprentices in the painting and paperhanging industry. Profiting by criticisms of the first plan, the mills and cabinet shops proposal differs somewhat from that provided for the painting trade. It has been tentatively approved by the mill and cabinet shop owners and by the District Council of Carpenters.

The California Committee on Apprentice Training works in conjunction with a similar committee of the federal government and with the state and local boards of education.

Mrs. Kinney's Report

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, reports to Governor Frank F. Merriam that as a representative of California she attended the Third National Conference on Labor Legislation, called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in Washington, D. C., November 9 to 11, 1936, and was appointed a member of the minimum wage committee of the conference. This committee will continue the work begun on study and revision of existing laws in an effort to better the employment conditions of women and minors in industry.

Mrs. Kinney also reports that through the activities of the Division of Industrial Welfare during the eleven-month period beginning January 1, 1936, \$178,665.83 was added to the earnings of women and minor workers in California. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled \$45,772.08, and affected 10,599 workers. In plants operating on a piece-rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry \$132,022.39 was reported as audit adjustments paid and added to the earnings of 38,983 women and minor employees. A similar audit is carried on in plants in the nut-cracking and sorting industry where work is paid for on a piece-rate basis, and \$871.36 was reported paid and added to the earnings of 232 women and minor workers in this industry since January 1, 1936.

SAN FRANCISCO CLASSES

One hundred and thirty-eight University of California Extension classes will open in San Francisco during January and February, 1937.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST. and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of
**UNION MADE MEN'S WORK
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices**

Domestic and Imported LIQUORS

at all four Weinstein Co. Stores

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615 MARKET

172 ELLIS

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.
Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
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